

BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1897.

Weather for Today—Showers, Southeast Winds.

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EVENTS TODAY.

Met—East Lynne, 8.15 P. M. Snelling—Guard Mount, 8.45 A. M.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: City of Rome, Glasgow. HAVRE—Arrived: La Champagne, New York. SOUTHAMPTON—Columbia (from Hamburg, New York, sailed). NEW YORK—Arrived: Island, Copenhagen.

Cupid is about to sheathe his arrows and go away to a summer resort.

Consuelo Vanderbilt Marlborough was "also decorated" by the queen.

Pin your scalp on tight, Mr. Goodnow, or the gobblins will get you.

No, gentle reader, Gen. Miles' hat does not fit him. It is much too small.

The senate should proceed at once to the "velvet" schedule with the trusts in the background.

They had a Texas day at Nashville. Everything is said when it is said it was a Texas of a day.

Trainer Lehmann has spoken. He says the Harvard crew abandoned his stroke after the first mile.

This is truly the day of the horse's lament. Equines are being killed in Montana to save grass.

It is stated that it will cost \$100,000,000 to run Greater New York next year. This is a cheerful outlook.

Hold on there, senate! Aren't you going to put something in the tariff bill to protect the consumer?

A banana trust has been formed. It will no doubt be one of the most slippery trusts in the outfit.

A special to a Chicago paper says currency reform is to be the chief business of congress next winter. The people hope so.

The "fair and warmer" Sunday promised by the weather bureau was slightly damaged before delivery and somewhat leaky.

Thirteen negroes who sailed to Liberia in 1896 have sailed home again. The idea of thirteen people starting anywhere for anything.

The New Jersey woman who asks for a divorce because her husband put a snapping turtle in her bed seems to have justice on her side.

"The senator is out of order," shouted Senator Chandler to Senator Vest. "And so is the country," added Senator Gray. That's not so bad.

Senator Butler, of North Carolina, is now trying to fuse with the Republicans of his state. Butler's motto appears to be "Fusion with anything fusible."

The greatest wheat crop ever known in that section is now being harvested in East Tennessee. Take a look at this, North Dakota, and raise it 50 per cent.

A Denverite is going to marry a Kentucky girl he never met. He is taking long chances, but the girl is a Kentuckian, and will probably turn out all right.

Several people sent long messages to the queen "collected." Under the circumstances she had to accept them, but her private secretary did a little swearing on the side.

We can hardly endorse your poetry in its entirety, Mr. Austin. This line, for instance, sounds like running a nutmeg over its grater: "It is the greatest greatness to be good."

The New York newspaper which started a subscription for Mark Twain just as he was receiving \$10,000 advance on his new book was not well informed as to the humorist's need of charity.

The buffalo is not yet extinct. A herd of eighty head has been discovered in an almost impenetrable valley on the Rio Grande. This herd has perhaps been permitted to live because the Texans do not need buffalo coats in winter.

WHY JAPAN OBJECTS.

Opposition to Annexation of Hawaii By the United States

BASED ON THEIR PRIOR TREATY RIGHTS.

Protest That Japan Has Not and Never Had Any Designs on Hawaii—Charges of Colonization Denied—Bad Faith on the Part of the Islanders Is Intimated—Stirring and Apparently Warlike Demonstrations Going on at Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Japanese position on the annexation of Hawaii by the United States has been made known from a very high source. The Japanese base their opposition to annexation almost entirely upon the ground that it is an interference with the treaty rights of Japan, and complain especially that the treaty was negotiated in the face of the most friendly protestations from Japan, and at a time when the Japanese authorities had been led to believe that no such treaty would be undertaken. The following may be accepted as an absolutely accurate outline of the position of the Japanese legation in Washington:

The Japanese insist, as on all former occasions, that the Japanese government has not now and never has had any designs against Hawaii. This they consider a most important point because of the talk about colonization, which they say has apparently had so much weight in the discussion of the question.

They contend that the Japanese first went to Hawaii in response to the demand for labor in the island under provisions of a treaty concluded in 1886 at the solicitations of the Hawaiian government. They call attention to the fact that the Japanese government has always been averse to having their people go abroad as "coolies" as the Chinese do, and that the government has always striven to prevent such emigration. As a consequence the Hawaiian treaty was so worded as to prevent even the suspicion of anything like coolie labor. The interests of all parties were, they say, protected, and as a consequence the Hawaiian planters secured a high class of agricultural labor upon fair terms and under circumstances that did not give the least occasion for the dislike and opprobrium which generally attach to contract labor. This treaty, they say, worked admirably for years, and until the planters became restive under the conditions imposed by the treaty, thinking the Japanese hold, that they could secure labor more cheaply with the restrictions removed.

At the same time the question of annexation comes up, and the adherents of the Hawaiian treaty are so worded as to prevent even the suspicion of anything like coolie labor. The interests of all parties were, they say, protected, and as a consequence the Hawaiian planters secured a high class of agricultural labor upon fair terms and under circumstances that did not give the least occasion for the dislike and opprobrium which generally attach to contract labor. This treaty, they say, worked admirably for years, and until the planters became restive under the conditions imposed by the treaty, thinking the Japanese hold, that they could secure labor more cheaply with the restrictions removed.

They complained of the suddenness of the announcement of the Hawaiian treaty of annexation and say that the treaty was consummated when they had reason from official assurances for believing that no such action in that direction was contemplated. They also hold that many subjects of Japan are entitled to damages on account of the Hawaiian summary action in that direction, when a treaty was renewed by them to land and they were deprived of their remedy by the consummation of this treaty. On this account they are inclined to regard the action as unjust and arbitrary. They also hold that Japan has rights under treaties with Hawaii other than those detailed, including reciprocal immunities which they hold are not being renewed. If Hawaii becomes a part of the United States, the present purpose, they hold, appears to be to terminate these rights without any compensation, and against this proceeding they protest. They hold that while Japan has no purpose of asserting any authority in Hawaii, the Hawaiian government has the right to remonstrate in the interest of her citizens and to demand that their legitimate rights be respected.

HEADED OFF THE JAPS.

Rumored Seizure of Hawaiian Customs House Averted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 27.—The steamer Gaelic brought the following advices from Honolulu, Hawaii Islands, June 26: Since the Philadelphia has been in port weekly battalion drills have been held. On the 14th the men from both the Marion and the Hazelton were ordered to march to the drill grounds an orderly march and the battalion returned on board. This action was taken, it is understood, because of the rumor that the Hawaiian would land a force of men to take charge of the Hawaiian custom house. The Japanese failed to act, and it is believed that Admiral Besseler's prompt action caused the captain to change his mind. The English-speaking people here failed to act, and it is believed that the Japanese legation, in the Hawaiian Islands, is believed to have been the cause of the rumor.

"There are all kinds of rumors floating around," said Counselor Akiyama. "One ridiculous one was that the Japanese seamen were to land and take charge of the custom house. Another is to the effect that the Naniwai is to leave on Wednesday next. That rumor, as also the other, is without any foundation whatever. About two months hence another man-of-war will be here, and the Naniwai is not likely to leave before then." Japanese Minister Shimama denies a story to the effect that Japan has withdrawn her request from the Hawaiian government for an explanation

of the reasons for ejecting the Japanese immigrants. "There has been no correspondence between this legation and the minister of foreign affairs since June 4," said the minister. "At that time I addressed a letter to the minister of foreign affairs, and as yet, though it seems a very long time, I have received no reply."

"The position is this," he said. "Before the steamer leaving the immigrants on board left Honolulu I made a formal protest to the minister of foreign affairs. His answer was incomplete and unsatisfactory. In due time I received instructions from my government and sent a request to the minister of foreign affairs for the reason for the expansion of the Japanese laborers. The Hawaiian government sent me an answer which I considered vague and indefinite. On June 4 I wrote again, and for two weeks my letter has remained unanswered. I am daily expecting a communication to arrive."

Shikawa, editor of the Tokio Chuo Shinbun, who came here on the Japanese cruiser Naniwai, to investigate the trouble arising from Japanese immigration, started for home on the 15th inst. He carried with him a proposition from Col. Spaulding for a trans-Pacific cable, which he believes capitalists of this country will not be slow to take hold of at no very distant date. "But how about the result of your investigation in the immigration 'angle'?" was asked.

"The whole affair has been very much exaggerated. Instead of stirring up more strife, I think my time can be spent to better advantage in working out this cable scheme and bringing the two countries into closer trade relations."

FLAMES ON THE ROME.

No Panic Among the Passengers While the Crew Fought Fire.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The Anchor line steamer City of Rome arrived today from Glasgow and Mobile after a thrilling experience with fire aboard ship. Capt. Hugh Young reports that the steamer sailed on June 19 with 96 saloon, 90 second cabin and 150 steerage passengers and a cargo of general merchandise. On Saturday at 2:30 p. m. in latitude 41.28, longitude 63.23, the bridge officer detected smoke issuing from No. 4 hold, immediately forward of the bridge. Dense volumes of smoke soon began to ascend. The fire alarm was quickly sounded, and the crew went to quarters. Meanwhile an officer was detailed to notify the passengers, who were calmly sitting or promenading the decks.

In a few minutes hose was stretched along the deck from the engine room to the hold where the fire was then raging. Steam and water were turned into the burning compartment, and at 5 p. m. the fire was under control. Further precautions were then taken to prevent a possible outbreak and spread of the fire to the adjoining compartments.

Another detachment of the crew were ordered to stand by in case of emergency, and streams of water were kept constantly flowing into the burning compartments, and on the deck in the immediate vicinity of the fire. The cargo in the burning hold consisted of a lot of fute goods, and will probably be a total loss.

The cause of the fire is supposed to have been spontaneous combustion. The amount of damage cannot be ascertained until the steamer's hatches are taken off and the cargo discharged.

At one time the passengers were requested to get their hand baggage and be prepared to leave the ship, but there was no panic among them. Many of the state rooms were flooded.

WEYLER WANTS TROOPS.

Calls For Another Consignment of 60,000 For Slaughter.

CHICAGO, June 27.—A special to the Chronicle from Jacksonville, Fla., says: Weyler while at Cienfuegos made request for 20,000 more colonial volunteers with the intention of starting an active campaign. He has also demanded from Spain 40,000 additional troops to reach Cuba by Sept. 1. The rainy season will be drawing to a close at this time and this goes to prove the assertion that he will make the effort of his life to conquer the insurgents. The announcement that Gomez would begin active operations has been verified.

It is officially stated today that a Spanish column has had an engagement with rebels under Stolonzo on the province of Matanzas near Jaguey Grande. The insurgents were dispersed with the loss of fifteen killed and one wounded. The Spanish had a corporal wounded. It is known that this "engagement" was simply an attack made by the troops upon the defenseless pacifists on the ranch, and that the fifteen persons reported to have been killed in battle were brutally massacred.

Wanted in Badgerdom.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., June 27.—Chris A. Wagner, a well-known boy buyer, has been arrested on a warrant issued by Gov. Budd, on a requisition of the governor of Wisconsin. He is charged by a Milwaukee firm with having obtained \$2,200 under false pretenses in 1892. It is alleged he claimed to have large contracts for hops with the growers, and explained that he wanted to make advances on the crop, and that he secured the money by promising to send to them 200 bales of hops.



THE SWEET GIRL GRADUATE LEAVES THE CHRYSALIS OF GOWN AND MORTARBOARD.

ONLY SEVEN OF THE DEAD.

Conductor of the Ill-Fated Wabash Train Returns to Life.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 27.—Seven coffins were forwarded to St. Louis today from Missouri City. They contain the remains of victims of last night's wreck on the Wabash road. A correct list of the dead is as follows: W. S. Mills, postal clerk, St. Louis; O. M. Smith, postal clerk, St. Louis; Gustave A. Smith, postal clerk, St. Louis; Charles Winters, postal clerk, St. Louis; F. W. Brink, postal clerk, St. Louis; Edward Grindrod, baggage master, St. Louis; Charles P. Grassley, brakeman, St. Louis.

The conductor of the train, G. C. Copeland, of St. Louis, who was reported last night among the dead, is still alive. He was removed this morning to the railroad hospital at Moberly. The postal authorities report that several broken ribs lie between life and death, but the surgeon expresses a hope that he will recover. Conductor Copeland was supposed to be dead when taken from the wreck and his body, with a handkerchief down over his face, was ranged in a row with the seven corpses. A few minutes later some one observed a sign of life and he was quickly transferred to a stretcher and given every possible attention.

Of the nineteen others injured not one is in a critical condition. Among them all there is not one broken limb, though many of them were thrown three-quarters of the length of the coaches in which they were riding. Mrs. W. H. Wilkinson, of Kansas City, is the most seriously hurt. Two small bones of her left hand are broken and she suffered a severe laceration of the thigh as well as bruises about the face and neck. The wounds of most of the others are trivial.

All indications are that death came to at least four of the five unfortunate mail clerks almost instantly. Two were pitched the first through the break in the trestle and they must have been drowned in the raging stream while in an unconscious condition. The remains of the four were carried from the wreck and were recovered some distance down the stream. There were signs of life in the body of the fifth mail clerk when rescuers dragged him from the wreck, but he died a few minutes later on the bank of the creek.

Last night it was feared that there were more bodies in the stream, but a careful search today proved that the fatalities were limited to those already named. Today but a small stream was flowing beneath the trestle where the wreck occurred. In ordinary weather it is a dry creek bed. The storm of last night, which was almost a cloud-burst, swollen the little stream to torrential proportions. The flood carried away a wagon bridge a short distance above the Wabash trestle. The wreck of this bridge landed down upon the railroad trestle and carried away a row of wooden supports in the center.

A neighboring farmer noticed the perilous condition of the trestle, and resolved to flag the passenger train, which he knew to be about due. For nearly an hour he stood in the terrific down-pour of rain, only to fall at last in his good intentions, for when the Wabash company's New York fast mail came thundering on the storm was almost blinding, and the engineer evidently could not see the signal which the farmer so frantically waved across the track.

The locomotive struck the trestle; a moment later the disaster was presented in all its horrors. The engine passed over, but the tender went through with a summer night's festival at the fair grounds. The next Saengerfest will be held at Stevens Point. This was decided at the business meeting in Casino hall this morning.

LOCKOUT FOLLOWS STRIKE.

New York Tailors Find Their Situation Serious.

NEW YORK, June 27.—A large number of contractors who had entered into a settlement with the Brotherhood of Tailors last week have, according to members prominent in the clothing contractors' association, ignored the new agreement, closed their shops and turned their employes adrift. The number of contractors who are

BIG DAY IN OSHKOSH.

Fifteen Thousand Visitors to the Saengerfest.

OSHKOSH, Wis., June 27.—This city had a population today of 45,000 or 50,000. There never were so many persons within its corporate limits at one time before. At least 15,000 visitors were here, and the number is placed at 20,000 by many. The Saengerfest was the attraction. All the excursions were larger than expected, and they came by all the railroads and steamboats. The Lidertafel of Milwaukee came over the St. Paul road with sixteen coaches. The Northwestern brought excursions from Wausau, Manitowoc, Menominee, Princeton, Ripon, Janesville and Watertown, and an excursion from Marshfield arrived by the Central line. This last consisted of seventeen coaches. The parade at 1 o'clock was a fine spectacle. Nearly all the societies had some distinctive garb or design, which lent interest to the event. A vocal and instrumental concert of an informal character was held in Exposition hall in the afternoon, and the day's doings concluded with a summer night's festival at the fair grounds.

Turks Make a Sortie—Many Killed on Each Side.

CANEA, Crete, June 27.—An armed force of 1,200 Mussulmans made a sortie from Canea last night, crossed the military cordon and surprised the insurgents at Kanlikastoli, three hours distant. A desperate combat ensued, in which thirteen Mussulmans were killed and twelve wounded. The Christian inhabitants of the district are preparing to make reprisals by land and sea.

FIGHTING IN CRETE.

Later advices show that many Christians were killed, as well as many Turks, in engagements that preceded the principal fighting at Kanlikastoli. The whole district is greatly excited. The trouble arose from the encroachments of Mussulman refugees, who attempted to pasture their cattle within the limits of the neutral zone.

ATHENS, June 27.—The Turkish army in Epirus having occupied several positions overlooking Agrafa, thus threatening the Greek retreat in the event of a resumption of hostilities, the Greek government has decided to occupy Karpenisi with a strong force.

PETTIGREW TALKS AGAIN.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—"I am as well as I ever was in my life," said Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, this evening. "I have suffered no paralysis whatever. My vocal cords gave way while I was addressing the senate Saturday afternoon, and I was temporarily speechless. Please tell my friends that I am all right." And he is all right physically, if not politically.

Assures His Constituents That "He's All Right."

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THREE SHORT LINES ANNOUNCE HORRIBLE DISASTER IN CHIL.

VALPARAISO, June 27.—Twenty-six miners have been killed in the Labrador mines in the province of Atacama.

said to have thus acted is set down at 400, employing between 1,000 and 1,500 operatives. Leader Schoenfeld characterized the statement as a lie made out of whole cloth. In the face of this denial a huge force of idle tailors was found congregated at the tailors' headquarters. Many of them said they had been locked out, and made no concealment of the fear entertained by them that they were face to face with another period of idleness.

Leader Schoenfeld has decided to hold forth for the next two weeks at the headquarters of the United Brotherhood of Tailors. He intended to relinquish his charge of the tailors yesterday, but for some unknown reason has decided to remain at his post until the middle of July. Instructions were given to all idle tailors today by Schoenfeld not to work under any condition for contractors who had not yielded to the demands. If the threat of the contractors is carried out 10,000 tailors will be locked out before the middle of the present week.

The scene of the wreck, which is but twenty-one miles northeast of Kansas City, near Missouri City station, was visited today by many persons. A wrecking train worked there all day, repairing the trestle and raising the shattered coaches, and tonight trains are moving over the road as usual. The postal authorities report that probably nearly all of the mail carried on the train was lost or destroyed. When the wreck occurred the five postal clerks supposed to have had all of their pouches opened and to have been at work distributing the mail. The car was so broken and splintered that most of the mail floated off, probably to drift into the Missouri river and be lost. The Wabash train each evening carries all of Kansas City afternoon mail for the East, and it always heavy and valuable.

WEEK IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Republican tariff managers are still hopeful that the consideration of the tariff bill will be the last week of the tariff debate in the senate. All schedules have been gone over once, leaving nothing to be done but to consider the particulars in the various schedules which have been passed when reached in their regular order because of differences of opinion among the Republicans themselves. Many of these differences have been adjusted in the Republican ranks, but the Democrats will naturally take advantage of their knowledge of the feeling existing among their opponents to debate some of the questions at length. It is understood now that the action of the hides and lead ore will be vigorously discussed, as will also the questions, though more briefly, of reciprocity, the treatment of trusts and the disposition of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty.

In view of the determination of the Democrats to exploit all these questions, and others as well, it would seem impossible to conclude the senate's work on the bill before the end of the week, and it is more than probable that the final work will be reserved for the following week.

Steel Workers to Strike.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 27.—At a meeting today of the Amalgamated association of employees of the steel mills a strike was ordered to begin on Thursday. The company submitted a scale providing for a decrease in pay, which the employes rejected. J. D. Hickey was instructed to notify the Amalgamated association officers of the determination to strike. The strikers will number 500 men, and 400 others will be thrown out of work by the closing of the plant.

QUEST AT KEY WEST.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 27.—Everything is quiet here. A squad of United States soldiers were sent from the garrison to guard the fort. The contractors today, as there is quantity of dynamite for blasting purposes and other ammunition stored there.

Twenty-Six Killed.

Three Short Lines Announce Horrible Disaster in Chil.

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IN THE SPEECHES.

Country Threatened With Them in Tariff Talk.

AFTER CAMPAIGN AMMUNITION.

Inclination of All Parties to Make the Most of the Situation Promises to Prolong the Session of Congress Well Past Midsummer—McKinley's Cuban Policy Shelved Until Minister Woodford's Arrival in Spain.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The prospects for an early adjournment of the congress are not so bright as they have been. The Democratic senators have been permitting the Republicans under Senator Allison's management, to go along with the reading of the tariff bill by paragraphs, and have offered no obstructive amendments nor delivered speeches for the purpose of killing time. The reading of the bill has gone along smoothly by unanimous consent, and Senator Allison was so much encouraged that only a few days ago he expressed the belief that the congress might adjourn by the middle of July. But there is to be considerable discussion of the bill before it can be brought to a vote in the senate. Nothing of an obstructive nature will be done until after the routine work has been accomplished, by the reading of the bill and the adoption of the numerous schedules by the senate in committee of the whole. But, when the bill is reported to the senate, as a completed measure, the Democratic orators intend to debate it at length. Senators Jones, of Arkansas; Vest, of Missouri; Pettigrew, of South Dakota; Allen, of Nebraska, and other long distance talkers in the three free silver parties, are preparing speeches which will delay the passage of the bill. They will pour such loads of hot shot into the mongrel measure that the Republicans will be obliged to defend their legislative offspring. This will call forth elaborate speeches from Senator Allison, of Iowa; Senator Burrows, of Michigan; Senator Platt, of Connecticut; Senator Fry, of Maine, and other strong protectionists. The Republicans cannot afford to go before the country with their bill without having a defense of it to offer to the people. Speeches made in the senate are sent through the mails free, and the millions of copies of the speeches against the bill will be sent to the people. The Republicans must be prepared to send out other millions of speeches defending their conglomeration of protection.

Congressman McMillin, of Tennessee, says: "I presume that the members of the committee on ways and means will be permitted to discuss the bill when it gets back to the house of representatives. I do not expect the majority to apply the gun, but there will certainly be given to us sufficient time to discuss the measure which comes from the senate, because it is an entirely different measure from that which originated in the house. It is not likely that we will be allowed to discuss the paragraphs of the bill, but we will surely have time to debate the bill in its entirety. Consequently, I can say now, as I said at the beginning of this extraordinary session, that the congress will not adjourn until the dog days, and maybe longer."

There is another reason for anticipating a prolonged session. Minister Woodford does not expect to sail for Madrid before July 1, and it will be the first of August before McKinley can begin the development of his Cuban policy. He will want the congress to be in session to consider the responsibility in any grave emergency, or to share responsibility with him. So that, outside of the congressional causes for a prolonged session, the action of the hides and lead ore will be vigorously discussed, as will also the questions, though more briefly, of reciprocity, the treatment of trusts and the disposition of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty.

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